

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 27, 1900.

STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion will convene, as per official announcement, in the Assembly Hall in this city at 10 a. m. on Saturday, September 1. Also in the same building at 2 p. m. on that day. A general invitation is extended to the public and a special request is made that the officers of all the wards and auxiliary organizations of the Stake will be present at the meetings on Saturday. On Sunday morning, September 2, the meeting will be given to the Sunday schools for their conference, at which it is expected the officers and scholars of all the Sunday schools in this Stake will attend, and aid in making the occasion interesting and profitable. The floor of the Tabernacle will be occupied by the scholars, officers and teachers, and the galleries will be open to the general public. The Stake conference will be continued in the Tabernacle at 2 p. m. on Sunday. The usual fast meetings on the first Sunday in the month, will not be held in the different wards in the afternoon, but the sacrament will be administered, and the fast offerings be received, by the ward bishops. In the evening, after which the Mutual Improvement joint meetings may be had as usual, and as the bishops may arrange with the M. I. A. officers.

It is requested that the Bishops and Teachers of all the wards in the Stake will impress upon the members the duty and benefit of assembling with the Elders in Stake conference, at the opening services as well as at all other sessions. As many of the general Church authorities as can make it convenient will be present and a time of profitable instruction is anticipated.

TO SCANDINAVIANS.

The Deseret News is requested to state that there will be no general Scandinavian excursion from this city on Saturday, September 1, as erroneously surmised by the papers a couple of days ago. Saturday next is the first day of the Stake Conference, and as most of the Scandinavians here are members of the Church, they would deem it improper to arrange for an excursion on that day. The gentlemen who preside over the Scandinavian meetings in this city, say that nothing has been said or done by them to warrant the inference that there would be a general Scandinavian excursion on that day. If private parties have made any contrary arrangement, it is without their sanction or knowledge. We are authorized to add that it is also entirely without the sanction of the Presidency of the Stake, who desire a general attendance of the Latter-day Saints at the opening meetings of the Conference as well as at all its sessions.

AVOID TEMPTATION.

The Deseret News has not copied from the San Francisco papers the story of the alleged fall of a Salt Lake Episcopal clergyman, through visiting the "tenderloin" district of San Francisco and yielding to an appetite for strong drink. The morning papers of this city printed the particulars, also a denial of their correctness. But in the general character and Christian expression of willingness to forgive the erring one, if he will return like the prodigal, there is a tacit admission of the truth of the main facts charged against him. It is claimed on the other hand that he was merely suffering from insomnia.

One version is that the young minister visited the places mentioned for the purpose of gathering facts to be used in sermons, and that he yielded to the temptation to drink and thus became subject to the delirium for which he had to be treated in the hospital.

There are many people in Utah who know the sins of the world only through hearsay and questionable literature. Once in a while such persons, when business or pleasure takes them abroad, yield to the impulse that prompts them to see and hear for themselves what vice looks like. We do not know that the gentleman mentioned belongs to that class. But his fall should nevertheless be a warning to all, especially to those who are young and inexperienced, that there is a curiosity which is exceedingly dangerous to gratify. It is difficult, if not impossible, to keep purity unsullied in the vicinity of vice. It is no less so than to go through a flour mill, or a coal yard without showing some evidence of it. It is always best to keep as far away as possible from vice. If duty calls one, it is different. But to go to the "tenderloin" districts of the larger cities merely to gratify curiosity is about the most dangerous experiment a young person can engage in.

It is urged that the Master Himself associated with a class of people considered of low character, and in fact, His enemies pretended to judge of His character from the character of some of those who were attracted to Him.

But His mission was to save that which was lost. If He associated with "sinners," it was to raise them up, elevate their souls, and help them to find the paths of righteousness. His followers, if actuated by a similar motive, can "seek" the fallen ones in order to bring them the message of life and salvation.

In such a mission, if earnest as was that of Jesus, divine protection will not be withheld. But it is vastly different when inexperienced persons place themselves in danger merely to gratify curiosity. It is far better not to know anything about the vices of the world than to purchase some knowledge of that nature at the cost of virtue and peace. The farther away from the abyss, the less danger of being precipitated into its dark and dismal depths.

EXPATRIATION FOR LIBERTY.

An eastern exchange has heard that there is to be an influx on a large scale, this year, of immigrants from Finland. The steamship companies are said to have estimated the number at 55,000, which is an extraordinarily large number for a country with only about two and a half million inhabitants. And this is no doubt only an advance guard. If 55,000 leave Finland this year, others will follow in succeeding years, until the population of the country is decimated.

The cause of the exodus is the oppression to which the intelligent, liberty loving people have been subjected recently. The father of the present emperor commenced the work by abolishing the Finnish postal system, suspending the criminal code and introducing the Russian language in the schools. Nicholas has continued that work, by several measures regarded as being in direct violation of the Finnish constitution and imperial pledges.

Among the latest acts of interference with the rights of the people is the establishment of Russian censorship over the press, with the result that several Finnish newspapers have been suspended, while others have ceased publication voluntarily. By imperial edict, hereafter the Russian language is to be used exclusively in the schools. A number of subjects taught in the Finnish institutes of learning are declared "sedition." The conviction now prevails in the country that before long the Lutheran faith, which is the state religion, will be declared a heresy and that the orthodox Greek church will be established in the country. For these reasons the Finlanders are looking toward the New World for an asylum, in which they may escape the hand of oppression and worship in accordance with their faith.

The proceedings by which Finland's nationality is being crushed, are watched with much grief in the Scandinavian peninsula. It is said that the governments of Sweden and Norway are actually warning those who would express sympathy, publicly, from doing so, evidently for fear of incurring displeasure at St. Petersburg.

The Finnish people prefer expatriation to the submission to autocracy. If they come to this country they will make good American citizens. They are a hardy, industrious, loyal race, occupying a very high plane both morally and intellectually. The affairs of Finland have almost been lost sight of during the events that have claimed the attention of the world. But it is evident that the closing hours of this century are witnessing the final death struggle, in the relentless grasp of the bear, of a conquered people.

FIGHTING MISSIONARIES.

The San Francisco Call quotes a Chinese missionary, Mr. Medhurst, as having said to an audience in that city:

"The Chinese converts are looked upon by their heathen fellow-countrymen as foreigners, and I do not think that after this war there will be many Christian natives left. China is entering on a new era. America should still hold her troops over there, so that at the end of the war she can have her appropriation of territory."

The paper comments as follows upon this harangue:

"Now, we desire to say to this gentleman and his colleagues, who seem to have been salaried and supported in China by alms of the home churches, only to lure natives into antagonism to their country and then leave them to be butchered, that America wants no appropriation of territory in China, and will prevent the other Christian nations from stealing any. If she can. We have never read a more immoral, dishonest and dishonorable, a more wicked, outrageous and corrupt proposition than this. America has no more right to appropriate territory in China than a church sexton had to appropriate the shirt off this immoral missionary's back, and the honest people of this country will not permit such pretended followers of Christ to make the Republic a thief."

We believe it will be admitted quite generally that the rebuke is deserved. The missionary should be first of all an ambassador of peace. His aim should be to pour oil upon the troubled waters, to sow the seeds of harmony, and perform the office of a mediator. When he draws away from the Cross and joins those who advance to fire and blood, he should be reminded that he is a man of peace and not a warrior.

One would expect on this day of a crisis in Chinese affairs to hear the missionary speak of what is good in that nation, and to point out that the Mongolians have been slain against almost beyond endurance. They might tell something about the curses of opium which were fastened upon the empire by "Christian" swords; they might remind the world that "Christians" are hating Chinamen, killing and robbing them, and have made that a paying occupation, that missionaries are doing their best to disunite families by severing the ties between wives and husbands, children and parents; that civilization is ruthlessly despoiling the graves of the ancestors, and that the people are subjected to all manner of oppression. They might add that while the powers are breaking the doors open in China, the fiat has gone forth from this side of the door that "the Chinese must go." But instead of speaking of these things the missionary urges "appropriation" of territory.

In this connection it might be recalled how only a few years ago, in this country, which, according to Methodist authority and standard, is a "Christian" country, houses belonging to Chinamen

were burned down and the inhabitants driven from place to place like wild beasts.

The Rock Springs outrages did not occur so long ago that they are forgotten. The following graphic description is from an article in the Boston Transcript:

"It was finally decided that John must go, then and there, and the small army of sixty or seventy armed men, with as many more stragglers, went down the track towards Chinatown. On the way they routed out a number of Chinese section men, who fled for Chinatown, followed by a few stray shots. When the crowd got as far as No. 3 switch, they sent forward a committee of three to warn the Chinamen to leave in an hour. Word was sent back that they would go and very soon there was a running to and fro, and gathering of bundles, that showed that John was preparing to move out. But the rest grew impatient. They thought that John was too slow in getting out, and might be preparing to defend his position. In about half an hour an advance was made on the enemy's works, with much shooting and shouting. The shot was sufficient. Without offering any resistance, the Chinamen snatched up whatever they could lay their hands on, and started east on the run. Some were bareheaded and barefooted; others carried small bundles in a handkerchief, while a number had rolls of bedding. They fled like a flock of frightened sheep, scrambling and tumbling down the steep banks of Bitter Creek, then through the sage-brush, over the railroad, and up into the hills east of Burning Mountain."

After this the houses were set fire to. All the night long the flames shed their lurid glare over the landscape, and the sound of guns were heard in all directions. Next day the scene of the riots could be surveyed. Says the account:

"In the smoking cellar of one Chinese house the blackened bodies of three Chinamen were seen. Three others were in the cellar of another, and four bodies were found nearby. From the position of some of the bodies, it would seem as if they had begun to dig a hole in the cellar to hide themselves, but the fire overtook them when about half-way in the hole, burning their lower extremities to a crisp and leaving the upper portions of their bodies untouched. At the east end of Chinatown another body was found, charred by the flames and mutilated by dogs. The smell that rose from the smoking ruins was horribly suggestive of burning flesh. Farther east were the bodies of four more Chinamen who died in their beds, one of them had tumbled over the bank, and lay in the creek with face upturned and distorted. Still farther, another Chinaman was found shot through the hips but still alive. He had been shot just as he came to the bank, and had fallen over and lay close to the edge of the bank. He was taken up town and cared for by Dr. Woodruff. Besides this, two others were seriously wounded, and many who got away were more slightly hurt."

These are unvarnished statements of facts. But they remind one of the Boxer atrocities in China on account of which the armies of the world now are gathered to execute judgment.

Not a word can be said by way of apology for murders, whether they are committed in Asia or America, but this could be said by a "Christian" missionary that pagan murderers do not merit a heavier punishment than "Christian" assassins. On the contrary, the responsibility is greater where the light is clearer. Missionaries who are ignorant of this simple principle of ethics are quacks and a disgrace to the religious bodies they represent.

Europe will worry over Pekin till Chinese supremacy is overthrown, and then, the worry will go on.

Now Uncle Sam is using a warship to bring Morocco to terms. That is the safest and surest way of dealing with that "China of the West."

It will be observed in the G. A. R. proceedings at Chicago today that the Grand Army men recognized the fact that the United States has a grand navy, too.

The Filipino rebel plot for butchering Americans in Manila was by no means a cleverly laid plan, hence its failure. But the scheme shows the capacity of the people who entered into it.

Chicago had on its holiday attire today, honoring the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, whose deeds preserved the Union and upheld the honor of the Stars and Stripes in the face of a foreign foe.

Catholic mobs in Ecuador handled Protestant missionaries badly, and the president of Ecuador had to interfere. Religious fanaticism, in whatever denomination, needs to be curtailed to give way for religious liberty.

The baser kind of fighting—pugilism—is having another boom, which is helped on by the publication of elaborate accounts that make the business so familiar to the public that it ceases to become objectionable to the great majority who read.

The lesson of the Gilman, Ill., trouble is that when a posse starts to arrest a woman murderer, it should proceed as though dealing with the worst of desperadoes. A really wicked woman is a difficult proposition to meet.

The Russian Prince Oukhtomsky says it was a mistake for the allies to advance to Pekin. It would have been a greater mistake to have allowed the legation to perish. The rescue of these was the proper action, Russian views to the contrary notwithstanding.

Already the United States volunteer force of 25,000 men is reduced by nearly 4,000, and the promise is made that bringing back the volunteers from the Philippines will begin in December. By that program the reduction of the army to the regular establishment only is but a few months away.

Gen. Wood has been telling the Cubans what the Americans intend for Cuba, and the Cubans are pleased, because his remarks bear the official stamp. The attitude of the United States government is the same as at the outbreak of the war with Spain—the Cubans are to shape their own government destiny.

Coming as it does from a Russian official, the criticism of Germany by the czar's special commissioner to China is a remarkable statement, being of a character to require explanation or denial, or to lead to trouble between Russia and Germany. The fact that Russian officials are usually reticent may throw some doubt on the genuineness of the interview; but if it occurred

it shows that the Russian policy in China has a decidedly anti-German coloring.

Business prosperity in Great Britain is by no means a companion event with business prosperity in America. During the past two years securities in England have shrunk \$200,000,000, is the announcement of a London dispatch today. And further, the London markets recently have been saved only by the heavy shipments of American gold.

Notwithstanding the fact that the British-Boer war has been regarded as practically over, a great battle is in progress east of Pretoria. The British army is doing its best to gain a final victory, and the Boers are making a determined stand. How long they will hold out remains to be seen, but in a line of battle thirty miles long it appears that they intend to give Lord Roberts' army some hard fighting.

CENSUS FIGURES.

New York World.

According to the fraudulent Porter-Murray census of 1890, the population of the district now called the borough of Manhattan was within a few hundred of 1,720,000. According to this census of 1890, the same district now has a population of 1,550,000. Here is an increase of only 19 per cent, in spite of the enormous increase in the housing capacity, visible to the most casual observer and shows in all its splendid proportions in the records of the building department. It is a very conservative approximation of the true population of this district in 1890, as shown by the State census of 1892, he taken as the basis of comparison—1,700,000—the increase in the ten years is merely 150,000, a trifle more than 8 per cent.

Baltimore Sun.

New York, with its enlarged area, now has a population, according to the census of 1890, of 3,437,202, and boasts itself the second city of the world, London leading with an estimated population of 6,284,431. Paris is supposed to rank next after New York. The census of 1890 gave Paris a population of 2,536,834. Berlin is credited with 1,677,304. But New York is hardly entitled to the population it claims, since its area, as recently enlarged, takes in distant towns and much interlying farming country. Baltimore's population, if added as New York's is, would show up very differently from what it does.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

After all Chicago has no cause for complaint. The gain over the census of 1890 was 555,725, the percentage of increase being 54.44. This is far in excess of any other city in the world, in cities during the decade so far as published. In the past twenty years the population has more than doubled, the gain during the last decade being 555,725 in excess of the total population in 1890. Chicago is the most phenomenal growth of Chicago during the last ten years it should be remembered that its boundaries have been extended to take in a wide sweep of populated territory. Other cities have done something in the way of annexation, but with the exception of New York, not to the same extent as Chicago.

Chicago News.

But the important fact of the census are not embraced in the magic figures. 1,698,575. If fifty years of Europe are better than a cycle of Cathay—a doctrine to which the prisoners in the Pekin legations, at least, will heartily subscribe—then 1,698,575 of the right sort of people are better than even 2,000,000 of a less energetic, independent, inviolent and determined sort. The 1,698,575 have made Chicago. The census will show how large an achievement this has been; how important are the resources which have been developed by this mere handful of population.

Chicago Record.

Even as it stands, the federal census bureau's count shows a flattering growth, the population reported being 54.44 per cent greater than the population of 1890. Supposing that the present population is only 1,698,575, as now reported, this means an increase of 53,873 every year. Gratifying as this showing may be, however, it is to be hoped that in the interest of truth something will be done to explain the discrepancy above noted. The managers of both census bureaus should feel the necessity of showing their reasons for believing that their own estimates are correct; they should also feel free to point out the reasons why in their judgment the other enumeration is incorrect.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The September number of McClure's Magazine will contain an elaborately illustrated article by Samuel Hopkins Adams on "The Training of Lions, Tigers, and Other Great Cats." Hon. George S. Boutwell, ex-secretary of the treasury, will write of "An Historic Sale of United States Bonds in England." "However it is to be hoped that the title of Frank H. Swann's railroad story, "A Bill from Tiffany's" will be the subject of the second of the "True Stories from the Under-World" by Joseph Flynn and Francis Walton. Miss Edith Wyatt will contribute to McClure's for September a story of contemporary Chicago life. The story will be illustrated by Frederick R. Gruen—S. S. McClure Co., 141-155 East 5th St., New York.

We have received from the National Republican committee, the "Speeches and Addresses of William McKinley," which make an interesting volume with index of 388 pages. It has a fine steel engraving of the President, and is in modern style of binding, with rough edges to the leaves, and the reading matter covers a period from March 1, 1897, to May 30, 1900. The style of the speeches, the variety of topics they present, the breadth of thought they disclose, and the vigor and clearness of expression they exhibit, show the speaker to be endowed with statesmanlike qualities and render his utterances of value to American citizens of all political parties and beliefs. The book is intended, no doubt, as a campaign work, and the committee has shown much political wisdom in its distribution. Doubleday & McClure Co., New York.

The August Number of The Successful American gives the place of honor to an excellent portrait of Senator Mark Hanna. There are a number of pictures of other prominent men, among whom we notice Hon. Joseph H. Manly, Hon. Thomas C. Platt, Hon. Russell Sage, and Henry O. Havemeyer. There are numerous biographical sketches, and notes on miscellaneous items of interest—Park Row, New York.

The Latter-day Saints' Business College is a brochure, issued by authority of the board of trustees, and telling all about that institution, briefly and interestingly. The pamphlet, and a copy of the college circular, will be sent free to any address, and as the general public is interested in the matter there set forth, the edition should soon be exhausted.

The American Boy for August contains a railroad story, a farm story, a roller coaster story, a soldier's story, the sixth chapter of "The Cruise of the Yacht Gazelle," a boat manned by four boys, who took a six thousand mile trip in a boat of their own construction; the third chapter of "A Boy

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Following telegram just received:

"19 Paid. Chicago, Ill., August 7, 1900. 'A. D. F. Reynolds, Manager, Underwood Typewriter for Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, Ogden, Utah. 'Secretary of War, War Department United States Government, has just signed contract for one hundred and fifty UNDERWOOD Typewriters. WAGNER TYPEWRITER CO. '6:30 p. m."

It will be remembered The Navy Department last February purchased 250 Underwood Typewriters, which was the largest sale of typewriters ever made. Call and let us show you the machine in our new quarters, 2435 Washington Ave., Ogden. Salt Lake Office, 154 South West Temple Street.

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